674 dacoities, thefts and house-trespasses suffered a decline. In murders, dacoities and other offences against person the district of Mirpur holds an unenviable position while in theft the Srinagar district stands out first. In house-breaking and trespass the Jammu district seems abnormally adept. The total number of offences reported during the decade came to 32,813 while 6,896 offences came as a legacy of the previous years. The number of accused arrested during the decade was 36,582.

VI. The movement of the population.

161 **33.** In the preceding pages the conditions of the decade have been recorded in somewhat detail and we are now in possession of fairly enough data to tackle the causes of the growth of population in the different parts of the country during the closing decade. With the exception of the floods which made appearance towards the close of the decade, the decennium has been one of all round peace and progress, as it enjoyed freedom from virulent epidemics like Influenza which carried away about 45,000 souls during the last decade, and from wars requiring the removal of a large amount of adult population from the country giving rise to factors which reduced the birth rate considerably. On the other hand maintenance of peace and order and development of irrigation, communications, trade and industry were factors helpful to the growth of population which consequently has registered an increase of 325,725 souls or 9·8 per cent. during the decade as against 5·1 per cent. increase of 1921 and 8·69 of 1911. The percentage increase i. e. 9·8 is highly satisfactory as it is almost on par with the increase for the whole of India which comes to 10·6 per cent. The increase is also quite in level with the increase in Mysore (9·7 per cent.), Gwalior (10·3 per cent.) and Punjab States (11·2 per cent.) although the Baroda and Hyderabad States show a big jump of 14·9 per cent. and 15·8 per cent. increases between 1921 and 1931 as against the 4·6 per cent. increase in case of Baroda and 6·8 per cent. decrease in Hyderabad in the decade 1911-1921.

Of the British-Indian Provinces the percentage increases are :—

Bengal (7·3), Bihar Orissa (10·8), Bombay (13·3), Burma (11), Central Provinces (11·5), Madras (10·4) North-West Frontier Provinces (7·7), United Provinces (6·7) and Punjab (14·0).

The average density per square mile has also increased to 43 from 39 of the last Census and as already observed from 147 to 160·5 in case of the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces excluding the Frontier Districts.

163 165 **34. Vital Statistics.**—The adjoining table shows the vital statistics for the ten years and it may be stated without any fear of contradiction that the accuracy of these statistics continues to be full of suspicion and the results are so faulty that it would be simply wasting time to attempt to build up the birth and death rates from these unreliable data.

Name of District.	Number of deaths in the decade 1921-1930.	Number of births in the decade 1921-1930.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.	Increase or decrease in population in 1931.
Jammu Province ..	644,317	970,000	30,000	.....	+ 140,182
Jammu City ..	6,170	7,200	.....	700	+ 6,000
Poonch Jagir ..	61,307	80,127	.....	3,200	+ 16,000
Chenani ..	2,167	2,250	.....	83	+ 200
Kashmir Province ..	900,000	970,000	70,000	.....	+ 100,000
Srinagar City ..	35,342	41,700	6,000	.....	+ 30,000
Gilgit District ..	4,000	4,000	400	.....	+ 3,200
Ladakh	22,000	27,000	5,000	.....	+ 5,000
Total State ..	681,000	940,000	770,000	3,000	+ 300,000

659 The arrangements for recording the vital statistics continue to be faulty as the agency through which these records are gathered is both illiterate and irresponsible. While one might put some faith in the figures of death which 163 on account of the congregation of people gain sufficient publicity and importance to awaken the Chowkidars to a sense of duty in getting the event registered, very little care is taken to ascertain and record the accurate number of 165 births in rural areas and especially the birth of daughters which event is not readily disclosed by the parents who feel greatly disappointed. The figures carry their own condemnation with them especially of the Panch Illaqa where the deaths in ten years exceed the births by 8,230 which is a fallacious result as the comparison of the Census figures establishes an increase of (387,384—351,781) or 35,603 persons or 10·12 per cent. during the decade. This increase could only take place either through births or through immigration and since the vital statistics show a large excess of deaths over births and surely there has not been any discovery of a Gold Mine as to attract so many thousands to these hills, the conclusion that the birth statistics are absolutely rotten and fictitious is self-evident.

Taking this data for what it is worth there is an excess of 165,053 births over the deaths during the ten years period while the actual increase of population is 325,725 which leaves a difference of (325,725—165,053) or 160,672 souls unaccounted for. If we take into calculation the variation affected by migration the inexplicable difference increases to 160,672+30,252 (which is the excess of emigrants over immigrants) or 190,924 which shows that a large proportion of births have easily escaped registration and consequently the figures need not be subjected to any further analysis since they are calculated to lead to fallacious conclusions.

161 **25. Growth of Population.**—Postponing the discussion of migration to subsequent chapters it is now time to proceed to the discussion of the "Growth of Population" by Provinces, Districts and Tehsils and offer suitable explanation for variation in figures.

The population of the State has during the last forty years (1891-1931) increased from 2,543,952 to 3,646,243 persons which gives a rise of 43·3 per cent.—the percentage variations during the four decades being 12 for 1891 to 1901; 8·7 for 1901 to 1911; 5·1 for 1911 to 1921 and 9·8 for 1921 to 1931. The density per square mile has also during the same period risen from 31 in 1891 to 43 in 1931, which shows that the population of the State is progressively on the increase. A reference to the Subsidiary Table III of this Chapter which gives variation in relation to density for the various Natural Divisions will show that the Jhelum Valley Division stands the highest with a decennial increase of 13·5 per cent. and is followed by the (*ii*) Submontane Tracts (9·9 per cent.), (*iii*) The Outer Hills (8·5 per cent.) and (*iv*) The Indus Valley (5·6 per cent.).

As regards the total increase during 40 years the Indus Valley Division stands the highest having increased its population by 80·1 per cent. This however is too exaggerated a figure and the inflation is due to the unreliability of the first two *i. e.*, 1891 and 1901 Censuses. The 1911 Census which was close and careful represents the true state of affairs and both at this and the 1921 Census the rate of decennial increase works out to 3·1 and 5·6 respectively which clearly proves the incredibility of the statistics of earlier Censuses.

In density, however, the Natural Division No. I (*i. e.*) the Semi-mountainous Tract stands the highest having an average density of 273 and next comes the Jhelum Valley with a density of 184. The Outer Hills with a density of 110 stand third in order of density and the Frontier Districts occupy the last position having only 5 persons to a square mile. The position is graphically represented in the accompanying map which shows at a glance the increase by Natural Divisions.

000

(e) Abortion.

(d) Celibacy.

(e) Abstinence.

(f) Birth control.

(g) Certain social customs.

(h) Prolonged lactation.

(i) Hypergamy.

163 Of the positive checks, war is becoming a rare phenomenon these days and starvation and famine though in a mild form does affect the birth-rate in 164 the Jammu Province and the Frontier Districts while the Kashmir Province is in this respect better situated. As regards disease this check also receives full play in Jammu Province where Plague cuts off the natural increase to a great extent and malarial fever is responsible for considerable mortality and is thus unfavourable to fertility. In Kathua and other malarial localities most of the deaths are due to the malarial fever and the surviving population is reduced to a considerably low pitch of vitality which make the sufferers an easy prey to other diseases. The venereal diseases act as another powerful positive check by causing premature death of the sufferers and leaving their children to propagate misery and further suffering.

163 As regards the preventive checks female infanticide which was much in 847 vogue amongst the Rajputs is considerably reduced—thanks to the measures 842 taken by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur to stamp out this inhuman practice from his territories. Abortion is not practiced by the people as a means of checking larger number of births but is only resorted to prevent illegitimate births which the society regards as an unpardonable sin. Again celibacy and voluntary abstinence being against human nature play a very inferior part in limiting births and the Neo-Malthusian methods of "Birth Control" are very little known in the rural areas not to speak of their being put into practice by the uneducated villager who is so reckless about production of children. Confidential enquiries made regarding the sale of rubber goods from private practitioners and Chemists and Druggists who stock these articles only go to show that even in the cities the use of these methods is practiced on too small a scale to have any appreciable result. The Customs Department which was also requested to supply the figures of import of these articles regretted that separate figures were not available. The only preventive check which has proved highly effective in controlling the birth-rate in the advanced countries is almost absent in the State.

163 As regards social customs of hypergamy which forbids the marriage of a 564 girl with a man of a social group equal to or inferior to her and forces her to 953 marry a man of a superior group is completely absent in the State while practice of prolonged lactation which results in decreased conceptivity being within the knowledge of common people does act as a very mild preventive check.

163 The "postponement of marriage" especially in the case of girls acts as a 582 powerful check in restraining births but this check also has had very little play in India where marriage amongst the Hindus being a religious necessity enjoined by the Shastras is universal and the practice of marrying girls before puberty resulting in high birth-rate was universally recognised. Now by the passing of legislative enactment within the State the age of marriage has been raised to 18 for boys and 14 for girls which it is hoped while preventing much misery consequent upon deaths of child-wives and of children produced by them, will instead of acting as a check favour the growth of population by preventing deaths.

4[On population -- Analyst]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

CONFORMITY WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

163 ●
165

Administrative Divisions	[illegible] Total number of		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Natural Population.	Actual Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other.							
I. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

VARIATION BY TERMS ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

(a) Actual Variation.

Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Persons included with a population per square mile in the commencement of the decade of			
		Under [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*162 564

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

State	Number of females per 1,000 males						
	All ages	0—5	5—15	15—40	15—60	40—60	60 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmin							
Jammu	844	868	886	888	844	811	1,000
Kashmir (including Rajauri)	886	882	886	1,014	1,040	886	886
Khasas	861	1,040	886	1,048	886	886	886
Kshatriya Punjabi	886	886	886	886	776	886	886
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	886	1,000	861	1,000	1,000	886	886
Rajput	814	886	886	814	814	814	814
Brahmin—							
Baidik	861	886	844	886	886	776	886
Bohra	814	886	886	861	861	1,014	886
Gaur	1,000	1,000	886	886	1,000	1,114	1,000
Jujhotia	886	886	886	776	886	886	886
Kanaujia	886	886	776	886	1,000	886	886
Karhada	886	886	776	886	886	886	886
Khandelwal	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	776
Maithil	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	886
Nagar	886	886	886	886	886	886	886
Pushkarna	886	886	886	886	1,000	886	886
Rarhi	886	886	886	886	1,000	886	886
Saraswat	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	886
Shrigaud	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	886
Sikh	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	886
Tailanga	886	1,000	886	886	1,000	886	886
Vaishnav	886	886	776	1,000	886	1,000	886
Bania—							
Agarwala	1,000	1,000	886	1,000	1,000	1,000	776

*163 165

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADE 1921-1930.

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

659 vigilance so as to get through the business without the least possibility of trouble or resistance from the public. The Hidayat (or instructions for filling up the schedule) was worded in very plain terms explaining the beneficent objects of the enquiry and allaying suspicions which generally accompany any novel enquiries more so when the enquiries pertained to the women-folk. Although accuracy and exactness required the putting of the questions direct to the women concerned but as already pointed out the difficulties of selection of a sample area and the dearth of female workers to carry out the investigations throughout the length and breadth of the country constituted strong impediments to obtaining responses direct from the married women. The fear of public opposition and resentment springing from the addressing of such enquiries direct to the women in this backward tract where lack of female education and social restrictions like *Purdah* would have presented serious obstacles in the way of enquiry, was a further consideration which weighed with the Census authorities of the State who deemed it wiser to address the questionnaire to the husband instead of the wife. This elicited prompt responses from the husbands and made the [illegible] ing among the city intelligentsia who would put funny questions regarding the exact interpretation of the words 'the period of married life', to the Census workers who would dismiss them with a light smile and passed on to the next house. The returns may be assumed as fairly accurate as the responses from the husbands yielded equally reliable results and we do not think that replies from women themselves would have yielded better data. After rejecting the slips containing doubtful or incomplete entries 15,714 slips were selected for tabulation and in all eleven tables have been compiled and we shall discuss them seriatim in the following paragraphs.

163 **131. Table I: Sex of the first-born.**—In this table are presented the statistics of the sex of the first-born child and it will be seen that out of 15,714 cases examined 9,661 mothers brought forth a male child at the first birth while 5,702 mothers delivered a female child at the first birth, the balance 351 being without any issue. The proportion of females first-born per one thousand males first-born comes to 590 for the whole State while in the case of Baroda State whose figures alone are available to us at the time of writing the proportion works to 608, which only proves the greater masculinity at first birth in the case of this State. Further analysis of the statistics by districts shows that femininity at first birth is highest for the Ladakh district (634/6) while it is lowest in the case of the Kathua district (474/6). The districts of Rajpr, Srinagar, Baramulla also show a comparatively higher proportion than the Udhampur, Jammu, Muzaffarabad, Gilgit, Poonch and Chenani. The sex of the first-born generally determines the sex of the families and if the first-born is a male it is a fair index of the predominance of males in the majority of the families concerned. Since the table has been prepared for the first time no comparisons can be built on this Census and the detailed examination of the subject has naturally to fall to the share of the succeeding Census.

162 **132. Table II: Size constitution of the Families.**—This table shows only the size of the family and has been compiled from completed fertility cases only. The addition of two or three more columns to this table would have given us the sex-constitution of families also and it would be advantageous to provide separate columns for male-children and female-children if the enquiry is pursued at the next Census. The table shows that the size of the family varies from families having no children to families having as large a number as 21 children. It will be seen that families with six children bear the highest proportion (13·3 per cent.) to the total number of families enumerated while the percentage falls to less than one after the 12 children families. Of the twenty two categories into which the families have been classed, the largest proportion of families is included by the group of families from 4 to 9 children which five categories include 62 per cent. of the total. The first four classes have 22 per cent. of families while the last thirteen classes contain only 15 per cent. all combined.

163 165 **133. Table III: Fertility by Occupations.**—Shows the size of the families according to occupations of the husbands and the following small table will

4 [illegible] of Category 116, P-329 for Occupations—Analysis

naturally help us in understanding the influence of occupation on the size of families as well as on the survival ratios. 163 165

Occupation.	Number of families examined.	Average number of children per family.	Proportion of surviving to thousand born.
1. Agriculture ..	13,800	5·9	697·7
2. Industry ..	878	5·2	632·2
3. Transport ..	45	5·6	624
4. Trade ..	822	5·8	642
5. Public force ..	18	6·8	522·9
6. Public Administration ..	130	5·6	642·7
7. Professions and liberal arts ..	282	5·8	639·6
8. Persons living on their income ..	100	5·5	660·6
9. Domestic service ..	80	6·1	638·4
10. Insufficiently described occupations ..	114	6·03	660·2
11. Unproductive and unspecified occupations ..	233	5·3	612·4

The largest average of children per family (6·8) is returned by public force which, however, on the contrary exhibits the lowest survival ratio 522·9 leading to the inference that although on account of physical strength of those connected with Army the number of births is high but on account of the absence of the father the children born are not properly looked after which complains the high mortality. The high average is, in part due to the fact that the number of cases examined is only 16. Agriculture records the highest survival rate (698) and the average of children is also high (5·9) which is probative of the fact that the active outdoor life of both the parents engaged in agriculture yields both high fertility as well as high survival ratio. The number of births is the poorest (5·2) among persons fattening on their incomes without taking substantial share in the worldly activity necessary for the production of wealth though their survival rate is not so bad one due to the monetary means at their disposal for bringing up their children in a good state of health and comfort. The average of births is good for domestic service and insufficiently described occupations; fair for trade, profession and liberal arts; and low for transports, unproductive occupations and public administration. The survival ratio is good under agriculture, insufficiently described occupations, industry, trade and public administration; fair in the case of persons living on their income, domestic service; and poor in the case of transport, unproductive, professions and liberal arts and public force.

138. Table IV: Fertility by Religion and Caste.—The size of families by caste or religion of the families concerned is demonstrated by Table IV in which details for the principal castes of each religion have been given. The table contains lot of useful information for besides supplying the average number of children born per family for each caste it also gives the average proportion of surviving children to thousand born and is consequently helpful in working out the prevalence of infant mortality in the various communities. Since one of the outstanding feature of the Indian Census is a high birth-rate accompanied by a high death-rate especially amongst the children the productive efficiency of the various communities will therefore be more correctly disclosed by the survival ratios of children which this table gives in column 6. Columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 again are full of further important data bearing on the subject for an analysis of these figures by working out further percentages will show the connection which the age of the wife at marriage bears to the production of children as well as the survival ratios. With this prefatory observation regarding the multifarious utilities of this table we proceed to discuss some of the important results springing from the analysis of these statistics.

1 [Errata: cf. category 116, p. 329 for corrections--Analyst]

163
165

The average number of children born per family comes to 5·7 for the entire State which compares quite favourably with 5·69 of Baroda State whose statistics should be very reliable on account of this enquiry having been held there for the second time. Proportion of children surviving to thousand born in the State is higher (*i. e.* 682·6) than 604 of Baroda which shows that survival rate here is comparatively favourable than in Baroda although the variation per cent. of population in two States is greater in the case of Baroda 14·9 against 9·8 of this State. This apparent inconsistency is easily explained by a consideration of the figures of migration. The Baroda State has an excess of 127,631 immigrants over the total emigrants which consequently swelled up the increase per cent. of population of that State while we had an excess of 30,252 emigrants over immigrants. This is sufficiently probative of the fact that there the survival rate per thousand as disclosed at the special enquiry is fairly reliable. Now extending the comparisons to different religions it is clear that the highest average of births per family is shown by the Jains (7·3) after whom come the Sikhs with 6·4 average births per family, the Muslims and the Hindus following with their respective averages of 5·8 and 5·7. The Budhists possess only an average of 3·9 births per family. In the survival rate however the Budhists lead all others with a proportion of 813·4 surviving children per thousand born while the Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Indian Christian and Jains follow in descending order with survival averages of 680·4, 674·1, 673·3, 617·6 and 545·5 respectively. A glaring contrast is presented by the Jains who stand highest in the total number of births per family but sink down to the bottom in the survival proportions. An opposite contrast is presented by the Budhists who stand the lowest in average births per family but capture the topmost position in the survival ratios. The figures of Jains having been worked out for 3 families only should, however, be accepted with great reserve as the results worked out on examination of so few cases cannot make an approach to accuracy. Extending our examination to the castes it is seen that after ignoring the figures for Saryaras and Churas which are abnormal being based upon the examination of only a few families the Tarkhan has the highest average of children per family and is followed by Jhiwar and Jat (6·7), Kashmiri Pandit (6·3), Chamar (6·1), Brahman (5·9), Khatri (5·8), the Rajputs and Lohar bring up the rear with (5·0). The proportion of surviving children to thousand born is the highest among the Hajjams (750) and lowest (583) for the Tharkhans. Amongst the Muslim castes the Arain has the highest average of children per family (6·4) while Balti represents the other extreme with the lowest average of (5·0). The Kashmiri Muslim (6·1), Gujjar (6·0), Pathan (5·8), Shias (5·8), Sheikh (5·7) have also fair averages. As regards the surviving children the Muslim Rajputs show the highest proportion (718) and Shias (712), Gujjar (709), Pathan (697), Bafinda (696), Brukpa (690) also possess higher proportions while the Balti stands the lowest in this respect. The figure for others contains various castes which should have gone under the Hindus, the only caste included under the head tribal religion being Sansis, in whose case only two families have been examined and it is not wise to discuss results accruing from such deficient data.

To represent the connection of the ages of the wife at marriage the marginal statement will be of material help both in showing the relative proportion of marriages in different age-groups in various religions as also on the average children per family and the proportion of surviving children. A look at the table shows that Hindus possess the largest percentage (19·8) of families with wife married at the age of 13 to 14 years, next come Muslims with (13·8 per cent.) and Sikhs with (11·7 per cent.) the Budhists showing only

Total number of families.	Proportion per 100 of families with wife married at				Average children per family.	Proportion surviving thousand born.
	13—14	15—19	20—30	30 and over.		
Hindus .. 2,833	19·8	58	17·6	4·6	5·7	674·1
Muslims .. 66,611	13·8	48·9	29·6	7·8	5·8	680·4
Sikhs .. 213	11·7	61·2	23·9	3·1	6·4	673·3
Budhists .. 888	3·1	35·9	48·9	12·3	3·9	813·4
All Religions 72,330	14·6	50·1	32·9	7·8	5·7	682·6

1/1 [Errata: read "chuhras"; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir A V I

3·1 per cent. of married wives at this young age. In the next group 15-19 the Sikhs lead with a percentage of 61·3 and are closely followed by the Hindus (56 per cent.) the Muslims and Budhists percentages being 48·9 and 35·9 respectively. Combining these two groups we find from the slips examined that out of 100 married females 76 per cent. marriages of Hindu females take place before the age of 20 and only 24 per cent. or less than ¼ are celebrated after the 19th year. Amongst the Muslims, however, 62 per cent. marriages take place before the twentieth year of the wife while among the Budhists only 39 per cent. are celebrated before 20, the largest marriages taking place at ages between 20 and 30. Budhists have the highest percentage (46·9) in the group 20-30 and Hindus stand the lowest (17·6). In the group 30 and over again the Budhists occupy the supreme place and Muslims also contribute a proportion of 7·6, the Sikhs' share being the lowest (3·1).

To find some relation between the survival rate and the age of wife at marriage the figures of Budhist would seem to suggest a conclusion that the higher the age of the wife at marriage the greater will be the proportion of the surviving children to the total children born and the average number of children per family would also seem to be influenced by the higher proportion of marriages between 15·19. The Sikhs who marry 61·3 per cent. of their females between the ages of 15 and 19 have the highest number of children as also a survival rate at par with the Hindus. 15-19 would seem to be the most favourable age for marriage of girls and the results of the Regulation prohibiting marriage of girls below 14 years indirectly confirms the fitness of the 15th year for marriage of girls here and the results of this healthy reform will be abundantly clear by the next Census.

139. Table V: Age of Wife at Marriage and Fertility.—In conjunction with this the statistics of Table V can also be studied which shows that although the ages of 13 and 14 years for wife at marriage yield a high average both of children born (6·3) and surviving (4·2) yet the errors attendant on the age-returns must have influenced the returns since all people are not expected to know the ages of females so accurately. Moreover, the number of families in the 13 years and 14 years age-groups is comparatively small as the figures represent only one year age-group while 15-19 years is a 4 year age-group and has more families. If 15 to 19 group had been split up into 4 groups of one year period each it can be said with some certainty that the 15 and 16 years ages will surely show better averages for the surviving children if not in the total number of children born although a corresponding reduction might have been evinced by the 18 years and 19 years wives. The averages for 15-19 are 6 for total children and 4·07 for surviving children and these have been worked out for the highest number of families namely 6,189 and consequently the slight advantage shown by the 13 and 14 years is only trivial and imaginary as the separate figures for 15 years and 16 years wives would have shown. The averages regarding births fall as the ages of wives rise higher than 20 which only shows that with increase in the ages of married wives the rate of fertility decreases as is shown by column 4. Analysis by individual years debars us from hazarding conclusions as to the extent to which postponement of marriage lowers fertility and the survival ratio.

140. Table VI: Ages of Parents at Marriage and Fertility.—Shows the correlation of ages of parents at marriage and its detailed analysis should give the ideal combination of the ages of husband and wife under which the best results might be obtained. Since the enquiry is only in its inception the work can better be left to the future Census for detailed comparative analysis. For our purpose it should suffice to say that having already shown ourselves in favour of the age-group 15-19 as the marriage period for females, we need only see which group (whether 13-19 or 20-29) would provide the best husbands. The wives aged 15-19 remaining constant we find that with husbands belonging to 13-19 group out of every 100 children born 70 survive while if the husbands belong to the category 20-29 the surviving children form only 67 per cent. of the total. This, however, is not sufficient material for placing the ideal age of husbands in the group 13-19 simply because it shows 3 per cent. improvement in the survival rate as compared to 20-29 group, as here also errors do creep into the calculations by the comparison of unequal age-groups and taking into account

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

an unequal number of families in different groups. Had the table shown details year by year or by equal age-periods we would have been more sure of our ground. Instead of having the group 20-29 it would have been better to have quinquennial age-groups 20-25, 25-30 and so on, as then it would have been possible for us to see whether 20-25 would not be more suitable age for husbands than 13-19. The old Shastric period of Brahmcharya also points to the suitability of the 25th year when the marriages of men were generally celebrated after they had completed their studentships. We should not, however, be over-enthusiastic in building conclusions just now on insufficient materials which should be tested by subsequent investigations of similar nature.

141. Size of Family by duration of Marriage.—Table VII shows the effect of duration of period of marriage on fertility of the family for important castes of each religion and for purposes of detailed comparison it is further necessary to work out the details for the same numbers of different castes. Out of the large number of castes tabulated in the main table only eleven important castes have been singled out for showing effects and some useful results about fertility which are detailed in the sub-joined table.

Duration of present marriage in years.	Average number of children born alive per 100 mothers.									
	Brahman.	Kashmir Pandit.	Jat.	Chamar.	Hindu Rajput.	Kashmir Muslim.	Gujjar.	Rathi.	Pathan.	Shaikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 10 ..	172	204	177	198	164	133	144	130	184	227
10 years ..	287	176	314	413	265	58	255	178	314	196
Over 10 and under 20 ..	500	417	384	391	314	322	362	320	402	331
Between 20 and 21 ..	463	518	463	463	478	433	225	428	520	508
22 years ..	527	510	603	476	522	549	533	496	..	722
22 and over ..	610	644	615	567	1,070	400	547	566	480	637

142. Table VIII: Proportion of Sterile Marriages.—Sex Table VIII deals with absolute figures of sterile and fertile marriages with reference to the duration of married life, and the age of the wife at marriage.

The marginal table has been prepared from Table VII and shows the proportion of sterile and fertile marriages per 100 of total marriages, for different durations of marriage periods. It will at once be noticed that the sterility is highest or fertility lowest when the duration of marriage period is below 5 years. Even under the group 0-4 it will be apparent that when the wife's age is 13 or 14 the sterility is high but between 20-24 the proportion of sterile mothers falls considerably from 61 per cent. to 21 per cent. while if the wife is married after 25 sterility is again found to increase. The cause of high childlessness at 13 and 14 is also to be partially

Age of wife at marriage.	Proportion of children to 100 marriages.							
	0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over	
	Sterility.	Fertility.	Sterility.	Fertility.	Sterility.	Fertility.	Sterility.	Fertility.
13 ..	61	39	9·6	91·4	3	97	1·9	98·1
14 ..	54	46	10	90	2·8	97·2	1·4	98·6
15—19 ..	34	66	6	94	2·3	97·7	2·1	97·9
20—24 ..	21	79	4	96	3	96	2·5	97·5
25—29 ..	45	55	9	91	2·9	97·1	2·9	97·1
30 and over ..	31	69	8	92	6	94	3·3	96·7
Total ..	33	67	7·3	92·8	3·5	96·5	2·1	97·9

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

sought in the fact that in most of the cases although the marriage ceremonies have been celebrated the real consummation of marriage is put off by some years especially when the husband is young and engaged in studies. The tendency amongst the educated parents to marry their sons after completion of their educational careers is on the rise and if in some exceptional circumstances the marriage is celebrated earlier there is a strong desire to put off the consummation till the boy is fixed up in life. The childlessness is gradually on the decrease as the period of married life increases till after completion of 15 years of marriage the sterility is reduced to below 4 per cent. (ranging from 1·4 per cent. to 3·5 per cent.). In the marriage duration group 5-9 sterility is at the minimum when the wife is married at the age of 20-24 years while in the groups 10-14 and '15 and over' the minimum is shifted to the age 14. It is generally observed that the postponement of marriage age of females beyond 25 generally increases sterility while the best fertility is exhibited by wives married between 15-24. That fertility increases with the increase in the period of duration of marriage is also sufficiently established by the statistics contained in the last two columns of the above table.

163 842 582

143. Table IX: Age of mother at first birth.—Table IX Part A which has been prepared from the cases of completed fertility only shows the age of the mother at first birth for different castes. The figures indicate that out of a total of 3,035 mothers only 19 were below thirteen years and 20 became mothers at the age of 13-14 years which proves that motherhood at the age of less than fourteen years is growing exceedingly rare as the proportion of such mothers per 1,000 works out to 6 and 7 mothers only. The higher groups 14-15, 15-16 and 16-20 respectively contribute 22, 58 and 154 mothers to every thousand mothers while the last group (20 and over) that is when the age of the mother is 20 years and over contains 753 or say ¾ of mothers. The figures would seem to point to a healthier state of affairs and if these statistics possess the necessary degree of reliability it may be concluded that although above 50 per cent. marriages in the State and about 75 per cent. amongst the Hindus and the Sikhs are celebrated before the bride's age reaches 19 years as has been shown in connection with Table IV, actual motherhood in 75 per cent. cases starts at 20 years and after and consequently the dangers of early conception are now being gradually eliminated as 20 years is not insufficient age for conception in a hot country like India where girls mature earlier than is the case in the cold countries. The inset table which has been extracted from the Sex Table IX presents the results for a few important castes of each religion for the same number of mothers i. e., 1,000 mothers to enable the comparisons of like quantities for the

163

AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH.

Religion and Caste.	Below 13	13—14	14—15	15—16	16—20	20 and over.
1. *Hindu.*						
Brahman ..	11	.....	28	41	241	668
Kashmiri Pandit ..	26	.....	25	75	100	775
Khatri ..	.....	.....	.....	121	273	606
Chamar ..	.....	.....	25	57	200	697
2. *Muslim.*						
Kashmiri ..	6	3	10	33	186	971
Rajput ..	.....	6	.....	27	120	826
Gujar ..	6	.....	10	25	190	921
Bakl ..	11	.....	4	.....	67	918
Brokpa ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	909
3. *Buddhist* ..	2	.....	.....	2	70	923
4. *Sikh* ..	22	22	22	74	278	830
Grand Total ..	6	7	22	58	154	753

163 deduction of necessary results with regard to each caste. It is obvious that in about 75 per cent. cases the commencement of motherhood takes place at 20 and over which group has accordingly the largest proportion of mothers arranged under it. Among the Hindus the Khatris lead with 121 mothers in age-period 15-16 as also in 16-20 while Kashmiri Pandits show the highest (775 per mille) proportion among the Hindus in the group 20 and over. The Muslim castes find a lead in the Balti community which has 938 mothers (per 1,000) in 20 and over. It is clear that motherhood commences sufficiently late amongst the Balti tribe and much earlier among the Muslim Rajputs on account of their still preserving the customs and ceremonies observed by the Hindu Rajputs. The Budhists (923) also give evidence of late motherhood quite on par with their neighbours—the Baltis (938). It is, however, strange that the Sikhs should show the lowest proportion of mothers at ages 20 and over (*i. e.*, 593 per mille). The age-period 16-20 in their case represents a fairly high proportion of mothers which may be partly assigned to the fact that the community being agricultural and martial has higher productive efficiency and consequently the period between marriage and conception is not great. The lesser prevalence of the custom of postponing the consummation of marriage over years further account for comparatively earlier conception.

144. Table X : Spacing of Births.—We now pass on to the discussion of the Sex Table X which concerns itself with the examination of the lapses of time between the different births in the various strata of society. For this purpose the Hidayat expressly required the filling up of the sex schedules for people of all grades of society and for the guidance of the collecting agency a classification into three broad headings—Advanced (or well-to-do), Intermediate and Indigent—was prescribed so that the results might be fairly representative of the entire populace and errors attendant upon predominance of any particular social class may largely be avoided. The proportions of the table being quite unmanageable it has been considered desirable to show the figures in a more presentable manner for the convenience of the reader who will be shown the broad general conclusions derivable from this part of the enquiry leaving him free to work out the details for the particular caste which he may find himself interested in.

Religion.	Difference in years between the births of								
	1st and 2nd child (1,000 cases).			2nd and 3rd child (1,000 cases).			3rd and 4th child (1,000 cases).		
	Below 2	Between 2 and 4	4 and over	Below 2	Between 2 and 4	4 and over	Below 2	Between 2 and 4	4 and over
Hindu ..	10	417	567	31	496	473	42	546	412
Muslim ..	22	393	596	41	458	501	38	466	479
Sikh ..	43	435	522	26	353	421	31	719	250
Budhist ..	51	401	548	50	430	500	90	400	510

The differences between the 1st and 2nd, 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th births have separately been worked out for 1,000 cases under each of the births and it will be easily observed that the spacing of births is longer in the case of the earlier births than in the case of the later births as the proportion of the space intervals (4 and over) in the case of Hindus gradually falls as we proceed onward to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th births. For all religions it is 567 for first and 2nd child, 475 for 2nd and 3rd and only 412 for the third and fourth births. Such results are equally visible in all the other religions as well as for the different castes and social strata under each religion and show that as the size of the family increases the births take place at larger intervals showing the gradual diminution of the economic motive.

Want of space debars us from working out the proportional figures for each of the social grades.

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

163

165. Table XI : Duration of Childless Period.—Duration of childless period is shown by Table XI for the proper understanding of which the marginal table showing proportional statistics will be specially helpful. The Hindus show the greatest proportion (83 per cent.) of families in which the childless period after the birth of the youngest child is over 5 years while Muslim's proportion is only 76 per cent. '5 year and over' interval while the 1-3 and 3-5 intervals also show fair distribution of the remaining 24 per cent. families. The Sikhs have a percentage of 80 and are followed by 77 of the Budhists in whose case the group 3-5 contains 15 per cent. If we extend the analysis to social groups we expect to find higher ratio of childless period amongst the advanced classes partly because of the existence of birth control to some extent amongst the educated intellectual classes and partly on account of poor health springing from sedentary habits.

Religion.	Total families.	Proportion per 100 families where the childless period after birth of the youngest child is		
		Between 1—3 years.	3—5 years.	5 and over.
Muslim ..	1,804	11	13	76
Hindu ..	801	6	11	83
Sikh ..	46	11	9	80
Budhist ..	200	8	15	77

SEX TABLE I.

SEX OF FIRST BORN.

163

District or Tahsil.	Number of females first born.	Number of males first born.	Number of females first born per thousand of males first born.	Number of clips examined.	Total children No. 2 & 3.	Without born.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	5,756	5,551	969·13	16,714	11,307	201
Jammu Tahsil ..	49	68	720·5	130	117	2
Jammu District (excluding city) ..	845	908	930·95	1,841	1,514	27
Kathua District ..	215	453	474·6	677	668	9
Udhampur	421	720	584·2	1,208	1,144	24
Reasi	319	522	611·1	877	841	36
Mirpur	619	1,020	607·0	1,673	1,639	34
Poonch Jagir ..	686	871	629·6	1,379	1,343	36
Chenani	34	30	633·3	64	64	— —
Srinagar City ..	311	321	967·5	650	632	18
Srinagar District (excluding city) ..	1,038	1,078	611·4	2,760	2,704	54
Baramulla District ..	679	727	940·6	1,389	1,368	14
Muzaffarabad	589	702	889·9	1,130	1,109	26
Ladakh	881	1,054	854·9	2,329	2,298	30
Gilgit	89	96	891·6	191	186	3

SEX TABLE II.

162

SIZE AND CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES.

Size of family (Number of children born to a marriage).	Number of families.	Percentage of families to total.
1	2	3
No children	181	2·2
One child	720	4·7
Two children	994	6·3
Three	1,403	8·9
Four	1,884	11·7
Five	2,042	12·9
Six	2,180	13·8
Seven	1,827	11·5
Eight	1,709	10·8
Nine	1,188	7·5
Ten	681	4·1
Eleven	310	2·0
Twelve	171	1·1
Thirteen	69	0·4
Fourteen	29	0·2
Fifteen	15	0·1
Sixteen	11	0·1
Seventeen	4	0·0
Eighteen	3	0·0
Nineteen	1	0·0
Twenty	1	— —
Twenty-one	1	— —

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

SEX TABLE III.

SIZE OF FAMILIES BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.

163 ●

Occupation of husband.	Number of families examined.	Total number of children born alive.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to total thousand born.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	12,809	72,803	5·9	53,744	737·7
1. Income from rent of land ..	680	3,196	5·6	1,697	662·3
(a) Rent receiving owners ..	329	1,710	5·2	1,199	701·2
(b) Rent receiving tenants ..	70	478	6·8	298	623·4
2. Cultivators of all kinds ..	11,148	71,948	6·5	50,308	699·5
(a) Cultivating owners ..	10,103	57,751	5·7	40,837	713·2
(b) Cultivating tenants ..	2,045	14,197	6·9	9,731	685·4
3. Agents, Managers of landed estates, rent collectors etc. ..	....	....	....	....	....
4. Field labourers, wood cutters, etc. ..	83	323	3·1	255	488·7
5. Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen ..	102	734	5·7	734	778·1
II. Industry ..	879	4,880	5·5	3,849	625·2
1. Artisans and other workmen ..	870	4,821	5·5	3,813	622·4
2. Dewans and servants ..	9	39	4·3	35	641·02
III. Transport ..	43	280	6·5	242	664
1. Sailors ..	25	117	4·68	93	651·1
2. Field-labourers, etc. ..	22	133	6·04	85	634·06
IV. Trade ..	507	2,999	5·3	2,399	643·4
V. Public force and others ..	58	289	5·0	57	525·9
VI. Public Administration ..	130	755	5·5	685	542·7
VII. Professions and liberal arts ..	295	1,695	5·2	949	559·5
1. Religious ..	172	967	5·5	685	559·7
2. Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers ..	50	149	5·1	97	652·68
3. Others ..	51	289	5·4	267	629·93
VIII. Persons living on their own means ..	240	542	5·2	542	659·2
IX. Domestic Service ..	50	267	5·1	200	652·4
X. Insufficiently described occupations ..	114	622	5·45	466	650·2
1. Clerks, commission etc. ..	35	190	7·2	135	737·7
2. Labourers unspecified ..	80	398	5·7	327	662·1
XI. Unproductive ..	555	3,302	5·5	795	529·4
1. Beggars, prostitutes etc. ..	98	507	5·7	361	550·4
2. Occupation unspecified ..	126	795	5·4	437	560·7
Grand Total ..	18,584	93,211	5·6	71,196	663·61

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

SEX TABLE IV.

SIZE OF FAMILIES BY CASTE OR RELIGION OF FAMILY.

163
165

Caste or Religion.	Number of families examined.	Total number of children born alive.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to thousand.	Number of families with wife married at			
						13—14	15—19	20—29	30 & over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir State —	13,230	70,962	5·7	47,223	662·5	1,797	6,127	3,873	894
Hindu—									
Brahman —	827	4,924	5·9	3,287	667·5	100	468	160	80
[illegible] —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghorah —	5	26	5·2	22	846·1	—	3	2	1
Hajjam —	14	80	5·7	60	750	4	7	2	1
Jhiwar —	60	307	5·7	180	586·5	8	28	3	4
Jat —	180	1,072	5·7	754	703·4	19	100	31	9
Kashmiri Pandit —	226	1,431	6·3	909	607·3	35	127	57	7
Khatri —	80	515	5·8	330	650·9	17	45	22	6
Lohar —	58	336	6	186	550·3	11	29	12	6
Megh —	175	962	5·5	680	712·3	34	108	31	5
Mahajan —	85	482	5·7	315	652·5	26	27	19	5
Rajput —	727	3,887	5·03	2,567	707·4	134	416	121	46
Saryara —	1	5	5	5	1,000	—	1	—	—
Turkhan —	35	267	7·1	144	532	5	23	5	—
Muslim—									
Arain —	96	609	6·4	376	618·7	17	48	26	5
Bafinda —	142	817	5·01	500	606·2	9	49	28	7
Bakr —	784	3,824	5	2,515	660·9	70	307	230	77
Brokpa —	83	398	5·6	199	600·9	3	27	22	1
Gujjar —	1,388	8,744	6·09	6·016	709·7	122	720	466	128
Jat —	840	3,063	5·6	1·906	620·6	61	243	122	45
Kashmiri —	3,624	22,282	6·1	14·820	669·6	660	1,818	826	325
Kajbal —	114	723	6·3	484	664·9	16	84	37	7
Pathan —	120	744	6·6	519	697·6	19	60	41	9
Rajput —	919	4,971	5·09	3,354	718·54	75	457	316	101
Shia —	160	922	5·6	664	713·4	16	68	67	17
Sheikh —	324	1,902	5·7	1,288	679·3	44	165	109	30
Sayad —	209	1,110	5·3	769	661·6	26	94	64	22
Indian Christian—									
Indian Christian —	6	34	5·6	21	617·6	2	3	1	—
Buddhist—									
Buddhist —	385	2,210	5·9	1,355	612·4	32	202	102	31
Sikh—									
Sikh —	213	1,209	5·4	915	672·3	25	120	51	7
Jain—									
Jain —	3	22	7·3	12	545·5	1	1	1	—
Other—									
Barwala —	18	102	5·6	65	637·3	4	5	6	—
Bunjh —	17	80	5·2	49	556·6	1	6	6	2
Dum —	115	620	5·3	442	632·2	20	62	32	12
Sansi —	2	9	4·5	5	555·6	—	—	1	1

SEX TABLE V.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

163
165

Age of wife at marriage.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed i. e., average number of such children born per family.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	13,376	79,418	5·9	47,469	3·6
13 ..	469	2,047	4·5	2,004	4·3
14 ..	1,346	6,413	4·8	5,621	4·2
15 to 19 ..	6,189	37,182	6	23,227	4·07
20 to 24 ..	2,488	13,266	5·3	8,783	3·5
25 to 29 ..	945	4,535	4·9	3,218	3·4
30 and over ..	937	3,903	4·1	2,614	2·7

SEX TABLE VI.

PROPORTION OF FERTILE AND STERILE MARRIAGES.

Wife's age at last marriage.		Age of husband at marriage.					
		15—19			20—29		
Age-period.	Number of wives.	Number of husbands.	Number of children.		Number of husbands.	Number of children.	
			Born.	Surviving.		Born.	Surviving.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	13,376	2,016	11,705	8,122	6,242	36,696	24,462
13 ..	469	179	1,184	703	196	1,290	843
14 ..	1,346	430	2,691	1,789	667	4,720	2,853
15 to 19 ..	6,189	1,134	6,464	4,626	3,723	22,636	15,291
20 to 24 ..	2,488	177	930	644	1,167	6,436	4,002
25 to 29 ..	945	73	330	243	736	1,436	1,015
30 and over ..	937	44	186	126	172	657	459

Wife's age at last marriage.		Age of husband at marriage—(concluded).								
		30—49			50			*Dead.		
Age-period.	Number of wives.	Number of husbands.	Number of children.		Number of husbands.	Number of children.		Number of husbands.	Number of children.	
			Born.	Surviving.		Born.	Surviving.		Born.	Surviving.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	13,376	3,716	20,057	13,019	253	1,073	749	147	820	503
13 ..	469	71	430	296	6	25	25	17	99	68
14 ..	1,346	221	1,391	923	7	34	34	11	63	39
15 to 19 ..	6,189	1,224	7,609	5,177	25	153	103	83	286	191
20 to 24 ..	2,488	1,046	5,481	3,816	51	321	209	37	166	96
25 to 29 ..	945	571	2,991	1,814	23	93	62	21	114	64
30 and over ..	937	580	2,652	1,643	120	474	315	18	94	51

*These cases are presumably of husbands who have died before their wives have completed 45 years of age.

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

163

SEX TABLE

DURATION OF MARRIAGE CORRELATED

Caste or Religion of husband.	DURATION					
	Under 10 years.			10 years.		
	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu—						
Brahman ..	2,918	5,028	1·6	613	1,483	2·9
Kashmiri Pandit ..	663	1,356	2·04	169	383	2·4
Rajput ..	734	1,186	1·6	229	523	2·3
Khatri ..	333	589	1·7	74	211	2·9
Mahajan ..	364	633	1·7	94	297	3·2
Thakkar ..	1,307	2,143	1·6	311	810	2·6
Jat ..	270	478	1·7	69	221	3·7
Jhiwar ..	178	313	1·7	33	134	4·06
Megh ..	802	1,345	1·6	241	559	2·3
Lohar ..	177	293	1·6	49	149	3·04
Turkhan ..	116	207	1·7	27	78	2·8
Hajjam ..	39	73	2·1	17	53	3·1
Chamar ..	488	969	1·9	94	380	4·1
Kumhiar ..	14	27	1·6	6	16	2·6
Chuhra ..	13	32	2·1	5	24	4·8
Hindu—						
Arain ..	234	418	1·4	32	160	3·05
Rajput ..	2,707	4,444	1·3	678	1,799	2·6
Sheikh ..	1,008	1,383	1·3	289	707	2·4
Jat ..	1,258	2,294	1·8	341	869	2·5
Baloch ..	260	451	1·7	93	247	2·7
Kashmiri ..	11,812	15,700	1·3	2,945	16,161	5·7
Mughal ..	343	459	1·4	64	169	2·6
Gujjar ..	4,091	5,916	1·4	1,030	2,801	2·5
Pathan ..	245	382	1·3	65	131	2·01
Sayad ..	634	871	1·4	133	306	2·3
Malik ..	535	749	1·4	126	218	1·7
Shia ..	235	1,318	5·6	75	186	2·5
Brahmo ..	77	119	1·5	7	22	3·1
Sikh—						
Sikh ..	734	1,740	2·4	199	399	2
Buddhist—						
Buddhist ..	482	1,099	2·3	11	44	4
Jain—						
Jain ..	3	6	2·0	....	....	....
* **Other Hindus—**						
Doom ..	183	266	1·5	32	74	2·3
Bairagi ..	3	4	1·3	1	3	3
Baidh ..	91	143	1·5	16	45	2·8
Indian Christian—						
Indian Christian ..	36	96	2·7	1	1	1

* These castes may be read after Chuhra under the Hindu Religion.

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

VII.

WITH CASTE OR RELIGION OF FAMILY.

163

OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE.

Between 20 to 29.			30 to 31.			32.			33 and over.		
Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.	Number of families.	Number of children.	Average number of children.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3,609	5,728	1·9	2,114	9,633	4·6	146	783	5·4	545	3,329	6·1
707	2,250	4·2	643	3,331	5·2	38	196	5·2	222	1,430	6
985	3,185	3·2	716	3,213	4·5	67	317	5·03	204	1,033	5·06
348	1,095	3·3	293	1,352	5·6	12	80	6·7	68	426	6·5
408	1,437	4·7	288	1,389	4·6	20	110	5·5	96	453	7·4
1,706	5,900	3·5	1,281	5,787	4·5	80	286	5·7	288	1,330	4·5
272	1,420	3·5	410	1,906	4·6	17	103	6·06	123	786	6·1
183	663	3·6	82	319	3·6	2	7	3·5	29	187	6·4
1,219	2,483	1·9	801	2,912	3·6	90	415	4·6	144	679	4·6
204	711	3·4	150	738	4·9	8	35	4·3	46	99	2·1
211	745	3·5	113	617	5·4	17	88	5·1	33	205	5·3
93	350	3·7	48	237	4·9	....	....	....	13	67	5·1
623	2,348	3·6	436	2,040	4·6	31	147	4·7	87	439	5·6
14	31	2·2	4	21	5·2	2	13	6·5	7	35	5
25	118	4·6	16	105	6·6	....	....	....	1	7	7
331	1,446	4·4	238	1,457	6·2	9	51	5·6	71	382	5·4
2,670	10,217	3·1	24,021	1,472	4·6	80	426	5·3	722	7,770	10·07
1,422	4,906	3·5	1,179	6,209	5·3	29	177	6·1	254	1,231	5·2
1,788	6,720	3·6	1,257	6,028	4·6	68	303	4·7	296	1,784	6·9
359	1,274	3·6	244	1,288	5·3	22	148	4·6	75	229	4·4
18,625	61,880	3·2	13,285	62,857	4·2	419	2,304	5·7	4,016	16,441	4·09
434	1,579	3·7	405	1,806	3·7	10	54	5·4	67	306	7·6
5,200	19,232	3·6	3,764	6,650	4·9	210	1,120	5·3	1,158	6,400	5·5
390	1,559	3·9	271	1,480	5·5	6	43	7·3	67	411	6·1
748	2,449	3·3	549	2,792	5·08	15	77	5·1	124	739	5·9
900	3,083	3·4	982	4,501	4·6	78	397	5·1	309	2,239	5·6
314	1,186	3·9	249	1,419	5·7	17	120	7·06	97	610	7·01
98	365	4·2	97	453	5·2	....	....	....	22	103	4·9
849	3,147	3·7	696	3,449	5·7	37	196	7·3	168	1,070	6·3
652	2,430	3·2	532	2,840	5·1	209	1,300	3·5	279	880	3·5
5	21	4·2	4	19	3·5	1	5	5	2	19	9·5
225	868	4,000	165	855	5·2	6	34	5·7	25	143	5·9
7	24	3·4	3	11	3·6	2	13	6	....	....	....
122	489	3·7	71	324	4·9	2	15	7·5	14	77	5·5
39	189	4·4	5	30	6	2	11	5·5	4	19	4·7

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir A V I

SEX TABLE VIII.

PROPORTION OF FERTILE AND STERILE MARRIAGES.

163
842
582

Age of wife at marriage.	Duration of marriage years.							
	0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over.	
	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PART A.								
13		1	3	1	10	....	627	9
14	6	....	6	....	13	....	1,561	17
15 to 19 ..	15	6	22	1	27	3	6,062	68
20 to 24 ..	5	1	6	....	9	....	2,696	40
25 to 29 ..	11	1	2	....	6	16	1,117	220
30 and over ..	8	7	20	15	113	19	734	44
PART B.								
13	305	497	1,826	122	2,497	80	4,310	97
14	903	1,058	2,905	316	4,895	139	10,443	195
15 to 19	3,947	2,146	11,025	779	15,197	522	33,209	720
20 to 24	1,399	398	3,061	145	2,695	215	4,708	210
25 to 29	324	125	726	77	915	33	1,073	56
30 and over ..	215	100	435	34	598	29	1,140	39

163

SEX TABLE IX.

AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH (COMPLETED FERTILITY CASES).

Caste or Religion.	Age of mother at first birth.						
	Below 13	13—14	14—15	15—16	16—20	20 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Hindu ..	*6*	*3*	*20*	*43*	*385*	*422*	
Jat ..	1	....	....	1	12	9	
Thakkar ..	....	2	2	5	31	50	
Mahajan ..	....	....	2	....	21	15	
Rajput ..	1	....	2	4	11	44	
Megh ..	1	....	....	10	18	48	
Khatri ..	....	....	....	4	9	30	
Kashmiri Pandit ..	1	....	1	3	4	31	
Brahman ..	2	....	3	7	41	117	
Lohar ..	....	....	....	....	....	3	
Chamar ..	....	....	3	3	7	22	
Tarkhan ..	....	....	....	....	2	1	
Jhiwar ..	....	....	3	4	3	3	
Muslim ..	*27*	*27*	*49*	*230*	*370*	*1,522*	
Kashmiri ..	4	3	12	50	121	641	
Rajput ..	....	1	....	6	21	132	
Jat ..	....	....	....	2	6	20	
Gujjar ..	2	....	4	22	42	340	
Rathode ..	....	....	....	....	4	10	
Sayed ..	....	....	....	....	4	10	
Pathan ..	....	3	20	13	34	47	
Arain ..	1	....	....	2	1	9	
Mughal ..	1	2	12	17	20	20	
Shaikh ..	....	....	....	4	7	21	
Shia ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Bohri ..	2	....	1	....	15	241	
Banjara ..	....	....	....	....	1	10	
Indian Christian ..	....	....	....	....	*2*	*2*	
Buddist ..	*2*	....	....	*2*	*32*	*277*	
Sikh ..	*2*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*25*	*80*	
Jain ..	....	....	....	....	....	*2*	
Others ..	....	....	....	....	*2*	*27*	
Turkish ..	....	....	....	....	....	2	
Dawn ..	....	....	....	....	1	9	
Grand Total ..	29	30	66	176	402	2,359	

TABLE X.

Frequency of Births.

163

Name of Caste or Religion.	Family Status.	Duration (in years) between the births of								
		1st and 2nd child.			2nd and 3rd child.			3rd and 4th child.		
		Below 2.	Between 2 and 4.	4 and over.	Below 2.	Between 2 and 4.	4 and over.	Below 2.	Between 2 and 4.	4 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu ..	..	*7*	*133*	*249*	*11*	*174*	*107*	*11*	*113*	*107*
Kashmiri Pandit	Advanced	..	2	4	..	3	4	1	5	..
	Intermediate	1	2	9	1	7	7	..	4	3
	Indigent	1	6	6	..	8	3	1	6	3
Brahman	Advanced	1	22	19	1	14	23	2	15	14
	Intermediate	..	27	20	1	20	15	..	23	17
	Indigent	..	10	17	2	11	12	..	6	9
Rajput	Advanced	..	1	3	..	2	3	..	3	1
	Intermediate	..	4	10	..	3	6	1	6	5
	Indigent	..	16	20	..	10	19	..	16	9
Khatri	Advanced	..	9	4	..	7	2	..	6	1
	Intermediate	..	4	6	2	5	1	1	3	..
	Indigent	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mahajan	Advanced	..	2	3	..	4	1	..	3	2
	Intermediate	..	3	4	..	3	4	..	3	1
	Indigent	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rajput	Advanced	..	5	6	..	3	5	1	4	..
	Intermediate	1	6	10	1	9	10	..	7	3
	Indigent	1	1	6	..	1	6	..	1	3
Thakkar	Advanced	..	13	9	..	6	9	1	3	2
	Intermediate	..	22	22	..	20	13	1	14	13
	Indigent	..	14	14	2	9	14	1	6	9
Doom	Advanced	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
	Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indigent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indigent	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Chamar	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indigent	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	3	..
Pahrar	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intermediate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indigent	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh ..	..	*9*	*20*	*24*	*1*	*21*	*10*	*1*	*23*	*6*
Sikh	Advanced	..	5	5	..	7	3	..	5	2
	Intermediate	1	13	11	1	10	10	..	16	4
	Indigent	1	2	8	..	4	1	1	2	1
Buddist ..	..	*23*	*52*	*177*	*5*	*73*	*39*	*9*	*40*	*52*
Buddist	Advanced	1	11	12	..	11	9	..	6	7
	Intermediate	9	23	66	4	26	26	6	13	17
	Indigent	3	21	99	4	37	43	3	20	27
Jain ..	..	..	*1*	..	..	*1*	..	..	..	*1*
Jain	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Intermediate	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Indigent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim ..	..	*29*	*332*	*709*	*43*	*334*	*332*	*43*	*332*	*454*
Rajput	Advanced	..	14	10	..	13	10	..	9	13
	Intermediate	1	28	39	4	23	13	3	17	20
	Indigent	3	19	33	3	19	30	1	11	19

TABLE X—(*concluded*).

FREQUENCY OF BIRTHS.

163

Name of Caste or Religion.	Family Status.	Duration (in years) between the births of								
		1st and 2nd child.			2nd and 3rd child.			3rd and 4th child.		
		Below 2.	Between 2—4.	4 and over.	Below 2.	Between 2—4.	4 and over.	Below 2.	Between 2—4.	4 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujjar	All classes	0	33	33	1	24	25	0	30	30
	Immediate	0	32	32	0	24	24	0	30	30
	Indigent	1	01	01	1	00	00	0	00	00
Kashmiri	All classes	0	33	33	0	24	24	..	33	33
	Immediate	0	33	33	0	24	24	0	33	33
	Indigent	1	00	00	0	00	00	0	00	00
Pathan	All classes	..	1	4	1	..	4	..	4	4
	Immediate	..	..	4	..	0	4	..	4	4
	Indigent	..	0	0	..	1	0	..	0	0
Sikh	All classes	1	11	17	..	8	15	..	6	7
	Immediate	..	11	17	..	8	15	..	6	7
	Indigent	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	00	00
Syed	All classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Immediate	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Indigent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindus	All classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Immediate	..	1	4	1	1	3	1	4	4
	Indigent	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	..	1
	Total	60	730	1,180	66	773	1164	66	869	971

SEX TABLE XI.

DURATION OF CHILDLESS PERIOD.

Serial No.	Name of Caste or Religion.	Duration (in years) of childless period after birth of youngest child (for completed fertility only).		
		1—3	3—5	5 and over.
1	2	3	4	5
	Hindu	60	60	479
1	Brahman — All classes	0	0	15
	Immediate	0	0	14
	Indigent	0	0	01
2	Khatri — All classes	1	0	0
	Immediate	1	0	0
	Indigent	..	..	..
3	Kashmiri Pandit — All classes	1	0	0
	Immediate	1	0	0
	Indigent	0	0	00
4	Rajput — All classes	0	0	0
	Immediate	0	0	0
	Indigent	..	..	..
5	Mahajan — All classes	0	0	0
	Immediate	0	0	0
	Indigent	..	..	..
6	Thakkar — All classes	0	0	0
	Immediate	0	0	0
	Indigent	..	..	..

163

SEX TABLE XI—(concluded).

DURATION OF CHILDLESS PERIOD.

Serial No.	Name of State or Religion.	DURATION OF YEARS OF CHILDLESS MARRIED LIFE AFTER BIRTH OF YOUNGEST CHILD (FOR CHILDLESS FEMALES ONLY).		
		1—3	3—5	5 and over.
1	2	3	4	5
7	Hindu	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
8	Sikh	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
9	Jain	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
10	Christian	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
11	Muslim	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	Parsi	....	....	....
1	Scheduled Castes	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	Jew	....	....	....
1	Any other religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	Sikh	....	....	....
1	Hindu	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	Muslim	....	....	....
1	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
2	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
3	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
4	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
5	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
6	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
7	Religion	....	....	....
		....	....	....
		....	....	....
	Total	....	....	....

*162 **262. Distribution and Variation amongst Hindus.**—Having made the meaning of the term Hinduism quite intelligible in the preceding pages it seems unnecessary to enter into any further details and we proceed with the analysis of the figures with the introductory explanation that in the term Hindu are included all the people belonging to the old school of orthodox Hinduism, known as Sanatanists or Brahmanic Hindus. The followers of Arya Samaj, Brahmosamaj and various other Guru worshipping cults and the depressed classes all come under this denomination. For the purposes of the present Census the figures of Hindus are shown under three broad heads Brahmanic, Aryas and Brahmo in Imperial Table XVI while the State Table II which combines literacy with religion observes a different classification into the heads Brahmans, depressed classes, and other Hindus. The total Hindu population of the State as recorded at the present Census is 736,222 persons against 692,641 of 1921, 690,390 of 1911, 689,073 of 1901 and 691,800 of 1891. During the last 40 years therefore (1891-1931) the total increase registered by Hindus in the State is (736,222—691,800)=44,422 persons only which gives a percentage increase of 6·3 during the forty years period, while during the same period the increases recorded by other religions have been 344·4 per cent. for Sikhs, 57·1 per cent. for Muslims, 30·7 per cent. for Budhists and 93·8 per cent. for Christians. The rate of growth in this community of the State has therefore been hopelessly disappointing. In case we leave out of account the present decade which has been exceptionally healthy and a prosperous one, the total increase recorded by Hindus during the thirty years period 1891-1921 works to 692,641—691,800=841 persons only which yields a percentage increase of ·1 only and proves that the community did not make any addition to its strength over a period of thirty years. The distribution per 10,000 of the population worked out in the Subsidiary Table II shows that the percentage of this community in the State population has suffered an abnormal decrease having fallen from 27·2 per cent. in 1891 to 20·1 per cent. in 1931. The marginal table containing the comparative figures for the different Natural Divisions shows that although the Hindus seem to have lost in the general proportion per 10,000 of the population for which greater percentage increases of other communities are chiefly responsible, they have in absolute figures shown an improvement of 6·29 per cent. during this decade against—1·12 of the preceding one. Ignoring the abnormal increase of 35·3 per cent. of the Indus Valley where the total Hindu population grew from 1,241 to 1,680 persons the Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract presents the highest variation of 7·7 per cent., the Jhelum Valley running parallel with 7·2 per cent. while the Outer Hills showing 6·1 per cent. A glance at the figures of the decennium 1911-1921 bears further corroboration since at that time also the Outer Hills Division recorded the worst results with a variation of —·63 per cent. Amongst the general causes of the decline of the natural growth of the Hindus in the State and especially in the Jammu Province in the past may be mentioned the presence of female infanticide in certain high castes. The general dislike and neglect of female children for fear of inability to find suitable dowry for the daughter greatly reduces the female ratio of the population and consequently retards the progress of numbers. The custom of early marriage totally saps the life-blood of the young pair who in their early age fall prey to disease and premature conception many a time results in the death of the child-wife as also the children. The ban on widow re-marriage inflicts untold injuries on the population growth of Hindus by preventing a large number of births. The Purdah system prejudicially reacts upon the health of the ladies and the Post-

Locality.	Proportion per 10,000 of the population.		Variation per cent.		Net variation since 1891 to 1931.
	1931	1921	1921-31	1911-21	
Jammu & Kashmir State ...	2,013	2,000	+0·29	−1·12	+6·29
1. Sub-montane Tract ...	4,883	4,781	+7·70	+·77	.....
2. Outer Hills ...	1,892	1,906	+6·06	−·63	.....
Jammu Province ...	2,730	2,819	+0·10	+·06	+5·2
3. Jhelum Valley ...	440	422	+7·20	+0·60	+14·9
4. Indus	88	46	+35·3	−19·2	+211·9

● 163

death, overcrowding, too much weeping, bathing, fasting, etc., of the Hindus put a great deal of physical strain upon the bereaved family and it is not uniform that one death is the cause of a fair more thorough neglect of essential conditions for preservation of health. The poor dietary and weakness in congenital system are further responsible for debilitating their health which, on account of low vitality falls an easy victim to epidemics. During the Influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918 it was noticed that people of weak health accompanying a funeral themselves contracted the disease as soon as they took their customary bath in the river and the course followed the movement in a couple of days. The non-proselytising creed of Hinduism does not permit any inflow from other religions while it has supplied converts to Islam and Christianity in large numbers which it has not been able to reclaim in spite of the activities of the Arya Samaj which, no doubt, has put a stop to the constant stream of converts who swelled the ranks of other religions.

Besides the above general causes a special malady is preying upon the whole of the Hindu population of the State. Our reference is to the prevalence of venereal diseases in the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province with Hindu predominance which have proved a serious impediment to the growth of Hindus. The last column of Subsidiary Table I of the Census Report of 1921 Part I shows that during the thirty years period 1891-1921 the Hindus of Jammu Province instead of increasing lost by 4·4 per cent, although in the province of Kashmir an increase of +4·9 per cent, was recorded during the same period. The marginal table which has been specially prepared to exhibit this aspect of the statistics contains the Hindu population of the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Excluding Udhampur, Ramban, Kishtwar, and Chenani which in spite of showing a plus variation as with the decades have nevertheless been included in the statement (since the rate of their increase in 1911-1921 was only nominal the total increase in no case exceeding a few hundreds) we find that Reasi, Ramnagar, Bhaderwah, Basohli and Kathua all recorded a decrease in the decade 1911-1921, the Reasi and Basohli tehsils continue to show minus results still now while Kathua and Chenani have added only insignificant numbers to their Hindu strength. The increase in Bhaderwah amounts to about 3 per cent, while Udhampur and Chenani, Kishtwar and Ramban have shown fairly satisfactory improvement. The improvement in these places is partly ascribable to the general conditions of the decade and partly also to the work done by the Medical Department in combating the disease. The attention of the Government is again invited towards this problem which requires work on a much more elaborate scale by sanctioning of liberal sums for eradication of the disease and then removing these sums from the shackles. With liberal grants and intensive Medical work under a number of experts having knowledge of up-to-date methods of treatment the Government should expect to see much better results by the next Census. The Hindu reformers can also do a great deal of useful work by educating the public opinion so that sufferers may really avail of the treatment offered, and not continue suffering by concealing the disease.

Name of Tehsil.	Population.			Variation.	
	1931	1921	1911	1921-1931	1911-1921
Reasi	84,303	81,136	85,476	+3·9	−5·0
Udhampur	84,201	81,201	80,479	+3·7	+0·9
Ramban	84,772	81,800	79,800	+3·7	+2·5
Ramnagar	82,800	80,287	82,747	+3·2	−3·0
Bhaderwah	84,271	82,184	80,801	+2·7	+1·7
Kishtwar	84,201	82,800	81,800	+2·3	+1·2
Basohli	84,200	82,201	82,400	+2·1	−0·3
Kathua	81,841	80,700	82,000	+1·4	−1·6
Chenani	8,400	8,200	8,000	+2·4	+2·5

The marginal table which has been specially prepared to exhibit this aspect of the statistics contains the Hindu population of the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Excluding Udhampur, Ramban, Kishtwar, and Chenani which in spite of showing a plus variation as with the decades

The Government would be well advised to have a special enquiry conducted at the next Census to collected reliable information regarding the prevalence of these diseases to enable them to assess the improvement from time to time.